

for his most laborious, efficient and praiseworthy efforts to raise, equip and uniform the six regiments of volunteers that have been forwarded from this State to the seat of war.

2d. *Resolved*, That we as the Representatives of the people, do appreciate the difficulties which meet the course of the Executive in the trying emergency of a militia system and a war policy among a people pre-eminently peaceful, and so long favored by peace as to induce the opinion that we should learn war no more, and we feel doubly gratified for the judgment which decided without waiving the path of duty, and the courage which pursued it to success.

3d. *Resolved*, That our best wishes for his welfare shall follow him in his retirement to private life, where we doubt not his prayers will mingle with ours for the success of our arms, the establishment of national authority over all our dominion, and the hastening of the day of universal liberty, purity and peace; unanimously adopted.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution to suspend the 14th joint rule to receive certain bills named therein. Mr. Edmunds called for the yeas and nays; disagreed to, Mr. Wheeler voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the Senate adjourned.

House.—Prayer by the Chaplain.
Joint Resolution.—By Mr. Pingry, that the 14th joint rule requiring that no bill shall be sent to either House for concurrence, during the last two days of the Session, be suspended in reference to House bill 224, "an act to organize the militia."

Mr. Jones of Waterbury moved to amend by resolving to rescind the rule; agreed to, and the resolution adopted on the part of the House.

The Com. on Mileage and Debentures reported the mileage of the present session—the mileage being made the same as that of the session of 1860.

On motion of members from the following towns, their mileage was lessened as follows:—Randolph, from 68 to 46 miles; Craftsbury, from 40 to 48 miles; Dorset, from 145 to 136 miles; Plymouth, from 115 to 85 miles; Wells, from 155 to 140 miles; St. Johnsbury, from 124 to 92 miles; Brookline, from 146 to 135 miles; Highgate, from 90 to 87 miles; Berkshire, from 89 to 84 miles; Barnet, from 49 to 46 miles; Bradford, from 88 to 40 miles.

Mr. Carfield of Arlington wished to be popular, and moved to change his mileage from 152 to 151 1/2; agreed to. (Laughter.)

The mileage of Mr. Taber of Concord was changed also, upon his motion, from 133 to 70. The mileage of Mr. Hubble of Fairfax, was lessened upon his motion.

On motion of Mr. Hubble, the report was adopted with the provision that members might lessen their mileage at any time before 2 o'clock P. M. of this day.

Reports of Committees.—By Mr. Pingry addressed to House 137 relating to banks; engrossment refused. By Mr. Hallowell for Com. on Education adversely to House 214, relating to common schools; engrossment refused. By Mr. Balch for Com. on Education favorably to House bill providing for Education of the blind; bill passed.

Mr. Denison reported for Com. on Ways and Means a bill relating to the salaries of the late State Treasurer, that they may proceed to prosecute 2c; ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. Whitcomb for Com. on land taxes adversely to House 96; engrossment refused. By Mr. Allen for select Com. adversely to bill abolishing Co. Commissioners; engrossment refused. Mr. Denison reported for Com. on Ways and Means favorably to House 180, to establish the salaries of certain State officers, billing the blanks with \$1000; ordered engrossed.

On motion the rule requiring 24 hours between first and third reading of bills was suspended for the remainder of the Session.

Reports of Committees.—By J. G. Smith for Judiciary Com. a substitute for bill in amendment of chap 85 C S relating to association; substitute adopted and ordered to 3d reading. By Mr. Denison for Com. on Ways and Means, a bill entitled "An act making provision for the support of the Government."

The bill provides for a tax of fifty cents on the dollar on the grand list, on polls and rateable property of the inhabitants of the State, to be paid into the treasury by the first day of June next.

The sum of sixty thousand dollars is appropriated for payment of various government officers and expenses of General Assembly. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars are appropriated for payment on debts and bonds during the year. The Treasurer is authorized to borrow two hundred thousand dollars.

One fortieth part of the sum to be collected is allowed for collection.

The House ordered the bill to 3d reading.
Bills refused 3d reading.—House bill to pay women in and about the State House; House bill fixing the salaries of county clerks; House bill 70, to repeal a former act in relation to banking.

Senate's proposed amendment of House bill 29, was concurred in.

Senate bills passed.—An act for the relief of town of Middlebury; an act making provision for payment of debts against the State prison.

House 225, relating to the appraisal of bank stock was taken up and ordered to 3d reading.

House Bills Passed.—To pay money due to volunteers in case of their decease; to amend an act for the revision of the laws, approved Nov. 6, 1860—an act regulating the speed of cars in certain cases—an act in amendment of Chap. 54, of C. S.

House Bill 154 relating to high ways, and in addition to Chap. 23 C. S. was taken up and dismissed.

Senate bill to appoint commissioners to adjust the claims of Thomas E. Powers, was taken up, and after discussion, the second reading of the bill was refused: yeas 64, nays 109.

Senate bills referred.—Senate bill 8, "an act to prevent kidnapping, and for the protection and preservation of personal liberty;" also Senate bill 18, relating to insolvent debtors; both to Judiciary Com. Adjourned.

For the Freeman.

As some of my friends are very much concerned relative to my good name, because the manual published by the Clerks of the House represents me as a clergyman of no religious preferences, for their benefit, I would suggest that it was the mistake of the printer.

HERRICK.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN. 7 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

Sec'y Chase has issued the following regulations to be observed in regard to the seizure of vessels made in pursuance of the 6th section of the act of the 13th of July last:

1st. All such seizures must be made by the collector of customs, or other proper revenue officer, except in case of his absence, or disability or where immediate action is necessary and no such officer is at hand to make the seizure.

2nd. In all cases of seizure, the collector, or other officer acting in his stead, shall notify the proper district attorney, who will at once institute proceedings for the condemnation of the vessel. After the commencement of such proceedings, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the district attorney instituting them, that the vessel is owned, in part, by persons not citizens of any State or part of State in insurrection against the United States, and not residing therein, and that she will not be employed in aiding the existing rebellion, or in violating any law of the United States. Such vessel may be discharged on bail being given according to the course of admiralty proceedings for the share or shares owned by any person or persons residing in any such insurgent State or part of State, in which case the proceedings so instituted will be prosecuted without delay to the condemnation and sale of insurgent interest; and as to the remainder of the vessel, the forfeiture thereof will be remitted.

3d. Should there be any unusual delay in the commencement of such proceedings, or should there be any other circumstances rendering it proper in the judgment of the collector or other officer acting in his stead that the vessel should be released from custody before the commencement of proceedings, the same may be done providing the collector or other officer acting in his stead, shall be satisfied that no such improper use as before mentioned is to be made of the said vessel, and one or more of the loyal owners residing in the loyal States should give a bond with sufficient sureties to the U. S. in double the value of the share or shares thereof owned in any such insurgent State or part of State, with the condition that the vessel shall be safely and in good order returned to the collector or other officer in whose custody she may be, within such time as he shall direct and without any change in the ownership of said shares, and with the further condition that the vessel shall at all times be subject to any order or decree of the court in which any proceedings for her condemnation may be instituted, or of any appellate court to which the same may be removed, and with the further condition that any costs or money, which shall be awarded by either of said courts shall be paid, with such other conditions as the collector or other officer shall deem just and expedient in order to secure the objects contemplated by the act aforesaid.

The execution of such bonds and the discharge of the vessel shall not delay the institution or prosecution of proceedings for the condemnation of the insurgent interest, but the same shall be commenced and prosecuted in all respects, so far as practicable, in the same manner as if the vessel still remained in the custody of the officer. The District Attorney will notify the collector or other officer making the seizure in his stead of the commencement of the suit, of the result of the trial, and of the time of sale, if the sale be ordered, and the result thereof.

Mention was made in a previous dispatch of a skirmish yesterday afternoon, ten miles and a half southwest of Fall's Church. Some additional particulars have been ascertained. The charge upon our pickets near Bush's house was made by 300 or more rebel cavalry. There was heavy firing on both sides, our men gallantly standing their ground, but they were compelled to retreat to the reserve in consequence only of the superior force and cavalry advances of the enemy, who, as it was stated yesterday, fell back on the advance of our reinforcements. The charge of the rebel cavalry was made on the pickets of Company H, 14th Brooklyn Regiment.

The following are the names of the killed: Privates Seymour and Walter Taylor. Mortally wounded, Wm. Stryker; Missing, Lieut. Guimman, Sergeant McNeil, privates W. A. Judd, Daniel McCauley, Geo. Cohen, Enoch, Wm. Campbell, Clinton Pettis and Nathaniel Lyon.

This morning a strong force was sent out by order of Gen. McDowell, to the neighborhood where the skirmish took place. The dead bodies of Seymour and Taylor were found stripped of their clothing, and their skulls broken in as if done by the butt of a carbine. No other wounds were visible. It is therefore supposed the men were beaten to death. A woman living in the vicinity stated that the rebels carried away three of their own dead, together with six wounded. From her description of the uniforms, two of the latter belonged to the Brooklyn Regiment.

W. W. Leland, the great stock raiser of Western Texas, has been commissioned by the Secretary of War as commissary of subsistence and assignee to the staff of Brig. Gen. Meagher, of the Irish Brigade, with the rank of Major.

DARNESTOWN, Nov. 19.

The division teamsters and wagon masters received two months pay on Saturday.

Everything in the shape of locomotives, machinery, &c., belonging to the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have been removed by the rebels and taken in the direction of Winchester. Even the double track, for 20 miles, has been torn up.

Last week Maj. Stone, Chief of the Provost guard, with a company of cavalry paid a visit to the neighborhood of Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, Md., where he made the arrest of Rev. Samuel Leach, a clergyman of the Methodist persuasion, whom he sent to Fort Monmouth.

Other cases where the parties were charged with disaffection were examined and dismissed.

Much to the regret of his regimental command, Major Stone has rejoined his Regiment, and Major Stone has been promoted to be a Major, during his absence on detailed service. The first Brigade, and probably others, have been ordered to report their full strength, equipment, &c., to Washington immediately.

A rumor has been circulated in camp that Gen. Banks, with his command, will be ordered to some more active duty this week. John Cau-

dles of Cumberland and John Rowsie of this district, have been discharged from arrest by Gen. Banks.

The Massachusetts regiments are making preliminary arrangements to celebrate Thanksgiving in camp, and turkeys, chickens and pumpkins are being procured.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.

The Memphis Appeal of the 13th acknowledges a loss at Belmont of 625 killed, wounded and missing, and reports the Federal loss at 1009. It says that Col. Logan acknowledged that the Federals would be whipped.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 9th says that the Confederate army in Virginia is reorganized.—The State is constituted a department comprising the three armies of the Potomac, the Valley and the Aquia, under the chief command of Gen. Johnston. Gen. Beauregard commands the army of the Potomac, Gen. Thomas Jackson, that of the Valley, and Gen. Holmes the Aquia.

The army of the Potomac comprises four divisions, the first, including the Valley, under Gen. Doren, the second under Gen. G. W. Smith, the third under Gen. Longstreet, and the fourth under Gen. Kirby Smith. Troops continue to pass through Richmond northward. The fourth Texas and the 21st Georgia left on the 28th for the Potomac.

All the Federal prisoners in Richmond are being sent to North Carolina.

The rumor that Gen. Lee had left Southwestern Virginia for South Carolina, is confirmed. Gen. Floyd again commands the rebel force opposite to Gen. Rosecrans. Gen. Wise is convalescent.

The Memphis Appeal says the journey from Richmond to Memphis occupies four days owing to the destruction of bridges in East Tennessee. Two of these bridges were costly, and cannot be speedily built. The railroad managers are using every effort to keep up communication by ferries and temporary bridges.

There is great excitement along the road, especially at Knoxville. Parson Brownlow had left for parts unknown. Five hundred Unionists were reported at Uniontown where the bride was burnt.

Gen. Josiah Anderson, a prominent East Tennessee rebel politician, was killed at the polls on election day. Several skirmishes between Unionists and Secessionists are reported from various points in East Tennessee.

The reported transfer of Gen. Zollicoffer's force from Cumberland Gap to Eastern Kentucky, is unfounded.

The latest Nashville and Memphis papers show that Gen. Zollicoffer was still at the Gap with 5000 troops, and a Brigade of Tennesseans under Gen. Carrol had orders to reinforce him.

The Bowling Green *Courier* of the 12th states that three regiments and two companies of cavalry and a battery of artillery were sent from Bowling Green in the direction of Scottsville, Kentucky, supposed for Gen. Zollicoffer's relief. This movement originated in the report of an advance on Danville.

The explosion of the large gun at Columbus killed 8 men, including 3 officers. Gen. Polk was laid up several days by its concussion.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes for the first time the official proceedings of last Spring's Virginia Convention. It is full of interesting developments.

The friends and opponents of Gen. Beauregard were carrying on an angry newspaper controversy at Richmond.

Gen. Beauregard publishes a card in the *Whig* requesting his friends to take no notice of the attacks of his enemies, disclaiming ambitious aspirations, and announcing his intention to retire to private life at the end of the war.

The trouble arose from implied reflections upon the defensive policy of the rebel Government in some Gen. Beauregard's general orders and reports.

Gov. Harris of Tennessee in a proclamation on the 12th urgently appeals for private arms to arm five regiments now in camp, and threatens peremptorily to disband them if no arms are furnished.

The Legislature on the 13th passed a law authorizing the Government to seize all private arms, and to call 10,000 men into the service. A. G. Groves had just been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi rebel Senator.

The Fort Smith *Times* says Pettus has been almost unanimously re-elected Governor of Mississippi.

The telegraph wires between Fayetteville and Van Buren have been cut several times.

Boston, Nov. 19. The Twenty-sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. E. F. Jones, attached to the New England Division under command of Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, arrived in this city from Lowell at ten minutes before one o'clock this afternoon, to embark upon an expedition which southward "takes its way."

Very Latest by Telegraph!

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

The *Herald's* Washington despatch says that some of the ministers have allowed themselves to be betrayed into expressions exhibiting infinitely more passion and prejudice than judgment and diplomatic intelligence. The representative of one power has openly decided that if Mason and Slidell had been taken from a Spanish vessel, he would have immediately demanded his passports. Lord Lyons issued to have assumed a menacing tone, and declared the prisoners must be given up or ample reparation made for the offense offered to the dignity of the British crown. Nothing of this kind has been officially intimated, but in ordinary intercourse these expressions of disapprobation and hostility have been unguardedly made. The diplomatic circle will however rave in vain; the Government is determined not to be moved from its convictions of right by all the menaces they can possibly utter. It has been decided that the proceeding of Capt. Wilkes shall be sustained although he acted without special instructions and that the rights shall be maintained at all cost.

Within the last few days all the avenues leading to long bridge and in the direction of Georgetown have been filled with immense trains loaded with army wagons ambulances and artillery. The *Times* despatch says: It was rumored last night in General Porter's division that the rebels had moved down towards our lines two miles this side of Vinn's and that the purpose of their movement was

to seize all the forage beyond our lines in the vicinity.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says Lord Lyons has not behaved like a diplomat since the news that Mason and Slidell were on their way to Fort Warren. Although necessarily silent in his official capacity, unofficially he is almost impertinent, and in his conversation assumes that there can be no question between his government and ours, for the reason that the United States must yield the point in controversy. He believes that we will disavow the act of Capt. Wilkes and return Mason and Slidell to the bosom of the only power which seems heartily to desire the dismemberment of this great republic.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 19.

In a special dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, Lieut. Warden states that the intelligence of the arrest of Mason and Slidell caused great excitement among the rebels, who rejoiced in retaliation by England.

The Rebel Congress met in Richmond on the 18th, without a quorum.

The rebels are strengthening the main battery on Sewall's Point, in anticipation of an attack. Two Regiments from Georgia, and North Carolina have abandoned Roanoke Island and gone home, having blown up the battery.

THE HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.—As will be seen by our despatches, Gen. Walker of the Confederate service has resigned in a huff, at being jumped, to use a common military phrase, by the Northern renegade, Mansfield Lovell, late a New York office-holder. We don't blame the man, nor do we believe we shall be the loser by the change; for we can probably buy the double traitor, Lovell, back again, for a small price, whenever it shall be policy to do so.

It will be seen, also, that Gen. Beauregard has fallen into disfavor with the Confederate leaders. And the Richmond papers predict that he will soon be made to follow Walker. A precious row—after we have had a few more substantial successes—a precious row will these tall rebels have among themselves in trying to throw the blame of the great failure on each other.

GOOD LOOKING.—A man of taste always keeps his extremes neat. Thus on a gentleman you will always see a becoming hat and a neatly blacked boot. Speaking of blacked boots, the *Le plus ultra phibius unum et cetera* of blacking, is that manufactured by Brown Brothers. If you don't believe it try a bottle.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Nov. 14.

At Market 1200 beef cattle, 1300 stores, 3500 sheep and lambs, 1100 swine.

Pigs.—Bee Cattle—Extra \$6.25; first quality, \$6.00; 2d quality, \$5.75; 3d \$5.50; 4th \$5.25. Working Oxen—\$89.00, 100, 120.

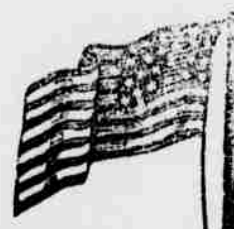
Milk Cows—\$47 to 50, common do., \$18 to 19. Calves—\$3.00 to 4.00.

Yearlings—\$9 to 10. Two years old—\$11 to 14. Three years old—\$14 to 17.

Sheep and Lambs—\$1.25 to 2.00; extra \$2.75 to 4.00. Swine—\$4 to 5c.

Hides—51 to 75 per lb. Tallow—6 to 6 1/2; Calf Skins—5c.

Remarks.—Markets for Beef remain much the same as last week. The quality of beef not as good. A few pairs of very extra Cattle sold for \$6.50 per 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs are a shade higher than last week.



Attention Artillery!

150 ARTILLERY YOUNG MEN wanted for the 1st Battery of Light Artillery, to be attached to the celebrated Butler Regiment. \$20 per month, and a bounty of \$100 when discharged. Pay and subsistence from time of enlistment. Recruiting Office at Burlington Hotel, 620, T. HEBARD, Recruiting Officer. Montpelier, Nov. 18, 1861.

Farm and Stock For Sale.

THE Hayward Farm, so called, in Berlin, containing about 65 acres of land with suitable farm buildings. Said farm is situated on the West side of the pond, is well watered, and has some choice fruit trees and about 200 sugar trees, and in a good state of improvement.

Also for sale, four cows, one bay horse, one mare and colt, two hogs, one calf, together with hay, oats, corn, potatoes, farming implements, household furniture, &c., &c.

The above property will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on the 25th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, if not previously disposed of at private sale. For further particulars, inquire of ANSON DAVIS. Montpelier, Nov. 14, 1861. d&w12

Postoffice Notice.

Further Notice is given, that the Southern and Eastern mail will leave Montpelier at 8.45 A. M., and all matter must be in the office at 7.45, in order to go the same day.

JAMES G. FRENCH, P. M.

KEROSENE OIL DOWN!

DOWNER'S BEST OIL, AT 65 CENTS A GALLON!

L. F. PIERCE & CO., Montpelier, Nov. 14, 1861.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

The place to purchase the BEST QUALITY of Sash, Doors and Blinds made of the best WESTERN PINE, and in a good Workmanlike Manner is at the Factory of J. D. CLOGSTON.

Opposite C. H. Wilder's Mill, Montpelier, where may be found at all times a good assortment of Sash, Doors and Blinds; also, Tubes for Chain Pumps, Eave Spouts, &c.

Planting, Joining, Grooving.

And Tanning done in the best workmanlike manner. While thankfully acknowledging a constant increase of custom for the past four years, I would earnestly solicit persons who reside in towns adjacent to Montpelier, in want of the above articles, not to fail to consult me, in person, or by letter, before purchasing elsewhere. It shall be my purpose to furnish good work at low prices.

J. D. CLOGSTON. Montpelier, March 1861

J. W. ELLIS & CO.

CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THESE FACTS:

That our Stock is the Largest, and that our Prices are as Low as the Lowest, and that our Goods are the Choicest Patterns that can be found!

November 12th, 1861.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO CLOSE BUYERS

OF

DRY GOODS!

CARPETINGS,

CROCKERY,

GLASS WARE,

PAPER HANGINGS, &C.

HAVING JUST RETURNED

FROM

NEW YORK,

J. W. ELLIS & CO.

Offer a stock of the above named goods, the most complete and desirable in the State, comprising the

CHOICEST STYLES

OF

Seasonable Dress Goods!

Ever Offered for Sale in Town!

consisting of

New and Beautiful Designs

IN

BLACK AND FANCY DRESS SILKS

Plain Blacks and Fancy Colored

DRESS SILKS,

Rich Paris Printed Epingline Cloths,

Superfine Epingline Repps,

ARMURES IMPERIALES

[In choice colors,]

PRINTED MERINOS and DELAINES,

Printed Repps, Velours, Ottomans & Coburgs,

PLAIN, PRINTED,

AND

BROCHE MOHAIRS,

PLAIN MERINO and DELAINES,

[In choice colors,]

PRINTED DELAINES, ALPACCAS,

AND

Plaid Goods.

Shawls, Cloaks and Cloakings

in every style and pattern,

Balmoral Skirts, Hoods, Sleeves, &c.

Embroideries and Laces,

VERY CHEAP.

Gloves and Hosiery.

the largest stock in the State.

ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES.

IN

Black Modes, White and Lights

White Goods, Linens, Corsets, Skirts, Trimmings, Nets and Veils, with

The largest and most desirable makes of DOMESTICS in the Country, bought when COTTONS were low.

Our other departments of

CARPETINGS, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, PAPER

HANGINGS, and FEATHERS,

are full as usual, and prices at the lowest point